

THE DAILY JOURNAL

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Navy, but his career in Washington was notable chiefly for his lavish expenditure of money and for the impossible pace he set for other members of the Cabinet in costly living and entertainment. It was this and his supposed personal nearness to Mr. Cleveland that gave him all the national reputation he ever had. Since he has been rather at odds with Cleveland, his wealth has been his sole political stock in trade, but it has given him a powerful hold on his party. The truth is, there is nothing the Democratic party worships as sincerely and devotedly as it does a big barrel well filled.

THE LIEBER-TAGGART COMBINE.

The Sentinel goes factious to the extent of nearly a column over the suggestion that the Lieber-Taggart combine is trying to perfect a scheme that will enable its members to control the politics and the beer business of the city, through the Democratic machine. It suggests the possibility of Mr. Lieber getting an ordinance passed requiring all city officials to drink syndicate beer at least three times a day, making it a criminal offense for any person to fail to drink syndicate beer, forcing school children to drink beer instead of water, etc.

This may do for hot weather wit, but the fact remains that there is a close alliance between Mr. Albert Lieber, representative of the beer syndicate, and Mr. Thomas Taggart, Democratic candidate for Mayor; that they are working together to a common end, and that Mr. Taggart himself is not giving more time, labor and money to secure his election than Mr. Lieber is. These gentlemen do not work without an object, and are not in politics for amusement. One wants to be elected Mayor and to bring for higher political honor and the other wants to have a practical monopoly of the beer business in the city. There is abundant evidence that this is what the alliance means, and that if it is successful Mr. Taggart will work the political end of the machine in the interest of the Democratic party and himself, while Mr. Lieber will work the beer end of it in the interest of the syndicate.

Now, the Journal has nothing to say against the Indianapolis breweries from a business point of view. They have had the reputation for years past of making good beer, and, according to Mr. Lieber's recent statement, they make and sell a great deal of it. But the Journal is opposed to breweries engaging in politics as such or forming political alliances to control elections, and it is opposed to allowing them to use the machinery of the city government for the establishment of a local monopoly and a commercial tyranny against outside breweries and saloon keepers who for reasons of their own wish to handle beer made at other places. The Journal is opposed to such tyrannical and proscription methods when it is sought to make them part of a political machine. The Journal is the friend of all local industries, but it is opposed to fencing in the city against outside breweries any more than against outside factories of any other kind, and it is decidedly opposed to giving any local manufacturing establishment or syndicate power through the city government to pursue, oppress and drive out of business any class of men or individual dealers who decline to submit to their dictation. Personally Mr. Lieber may be a very clever gentleman, but he might not be trusted with a power that will enable him to put the thumb-screws on men engaged in the same line of business and torture them commercially and ruin them financially because they do not handle syndicate beer. This is what he is working for and what he expects to accomplish through the election of Mr. Taggart. It is an unfair and un-American scheme—mean, narrow and proscription, commercially hoggish and politically corrupt.

THE CITY'S JURISDICTION.

The application for an injunction against the city authorities and the State Board of Agriculture to restrain them from detaining police for service at the State fair grounds during next week, brings into question the validity of municipal power the exercise of which has in some cases proved very beneficial. The suit is brought in the name of a constable of Washington township, in which the State fair grounds are situated, and the contention is that the city has no right to exercise general police powers within that township.

Section 23 of the city charter defines the powers and duties of the city Council in regard to a variety of matters, and at the end of the last paragraph and the purposes of the last says: "For all purposes such city is given jurisdiction for four miles from the limits thereof." The five paragraphs which relate to the protection of city property, the preservation of the public comfort and health, the laying out of streets, licensing and regulating occupations, and the preservation of peace and good order and the arrest of thieves and criminals. The four-mile clause giving the city jurisdiction over these matters is subject to the following proviso at the end of each section: "Provided, that where jurisdiction is given by this act to such city beyond its corporate limits, the same shall not extend to any point within the corporate limits of any other municipal corporation, except in matters relating to public health and pollution of water courses."

As a township is a municipal corporation, it would seem that under this provision the four-mile jurisdiction within any other township Center township, except in other matters relating to public health and pollution of water courses. Section 23 of the charter says members of the police force shall possess all the common law and statutory powers of constables, except in relation to the service of court process, including power to execute a warrant of arrest in any part of the State. Under this provision there is no doubt of the power of the police to make an arrest under a warrant anywhere in the State, but this does not carry the power to act as conservator of the peace in any other township Center township, even under the four-mile clause. The charter gives the police common law constabulary powers, and common law as well as the statutes makes constables conservators of the peace in their respective jurisdictions, and Section 23 of the Revised Statutes says: "Constables, in the

discharge of their duties, shall have power to act throughout their respective counties."

Altogether it is a close question whether the city can exercise any police jurisdiction outside of Center township, except in matters relating to public health and pollution of water courses. If it should be held that it cannot, the four-mile jurisdiction clause will become of very little value for general police purposes, since the corporate limits extend pretty near to the Center township line in all directions. The city could get police jurisdiction in every township in the county by taking them into the corporate limits, but the time is not quite ripe for this.

TOWNSHIP EXTRAVAGANCE.

The Journal has often pointed out the importance of the office of township trustee and the need of choosing competent men to fill such positions. The showing made by Mr. E. P. Bicknell, secretary of the State Board of Charities, in his quarterly bulletin, as outlined yesterday, emphasizes this necessity from a new standpoint. The authority to disburse public funds in the way of charities puts a heavy responsibility in the hands of such officials, and that they may abuse their power by wasting the money is plainly demonstrated by the examples mentioned. In 1890, for example, Henry county, with a population of 23,787, gave away to the poor \$13,745.57. Knox county, with a population of 28,044, distributed \$16,294. In the same year Marion county, with six times as many people, had an outlay for charity through its trustees of only \$16,294.16. The Indianapolis poor have been well cared for, and, locally, township trustees have been occasionally criticized for their too liberal expenditures, but, compared with the outlay in other counties, they show economy and careful management. It certainly indicates carelessness and poor judgment when yearly disbursements for charity in Henry and Knox, both prosperous counties, equal those of Marion. The waste is indicated, also, by comparison with other counties, as, for instance, Randolph, which, with a population almost equal, gave away only half as much as Henry in 1890.

The total amount given away to the poor by the township trustees of Indiana in 1894 was \$55,232.27. If this enormous sum was absolutely needed no charge lies against those who distributed it, but the fact that it was so large, and that it was so wastefully expended, is a matter of which the taxpayers of placing the responsibility of distribution in good hands. It too often happens that men who know nothing of practical business methods, who are unacquainted with the wiles of the professional pauper and the seductive "agents," and lack worldly wisdom, are put in charge of township affairs. The wonder is that they transact the business as well as they do, and that there are so few financial scandals; but that there may be waste of public money without attracting special attention is shown by Mr. Bicknell's figures. It is a matter that will bear further investigation.

The New York World, a few days ago, said: "Yesterday was the banner day of the custom-house, the receipts being \$438,263.95. No day in the history of the custom at New York under the McKinley bill approached these receipts within \$50,000." So positive a statement as that is apt to pass unquestioned, but one who doubted its correctness examined the records and found that it was very far from true. The McKinley law went into full operation April 1, 1891, and the records of the custom-house at New York show that there was not a single month from May, 1891, until November, 1893, in which some days did not show larger receipts than those given by the World as constituting "the banner day." Many of the months in the period named had from five to eighteen days on which the receipts were larger, some double, and a few nearly treble. In January, 1893, there were eighteen days on which the receipts aggregated \$13,628,114.63, or an average of \$157,173 per day. This was well above the McKinley law, which was in full force with sugar free, whereas there is now duty on sugar. The truth is that no law in the history of the government ever produced as large a revenue from the McKinley law, and it did this besides protecting American industries.

The prospect of a record-breaking crop has started some discussion as to its use as fuel. That it possesses some good fuel qualities has been demonstrated, and is undeniable. It is clean to handle, almost smokeless, and the oil in the grain makes a hot fire. The question of cost compared with other fuels is the turning point. The maximum at which corn is considered in Kansas as a fuel as coal is 12 cents a bushel, and the Kansas City proprietor of a packing plant in Wichita says he has directed his manager there to begin the use of corn for fuel as soon as it can be bought for 12 cents a bushel. It must be remembered, however, that corn is high in that part of Kansas, and corn gets cheaper there than almost anywhere else. On the whole, it is not likely that corn will ever be used as fuel to any great extent or in any but exceptional circumstances, such as a coal famine, extreme cold weather, etc. Kentuckians think its best heating quality is developed by distillation.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Cordial Assent.
Minnie—The man I marry must be a hero, Mamie—Yes, indeed.
Cruel.
He—Live for those who love me.
She—How dreary it must be to lead an objectless life.

Loyal Recruit.

Simmons—Did you hear about the joke Walton sprung last night at the table?

Timmons—Did he spring it clear out of shape, as he usually does with a joke?

Easily Compelled.

Yabley—Did you ever try keeping an account of personal expenses?

Mudge—Naw. I know how much I get a week, don't I?

"And I haven't got any credit. So there you are."

The New York Mail and Express prints the picture of an eagle in its editorial columns and accompanies it with this impassioned outburst: "This is the emblem under which the Republican ticket this fall should be printed and which should triplicate the patriotism and the leadership

of the Republican party. It is a bird. It is, in fact, the king of birds. With his piercing eye he will sight the vantage points for the coming fray. With his talons he will snatch victory from the contest. In his pinions he will soar aloft after the flag of the Republic. With this sort of enthusiasm existing at this stage of the game who can doubt that after the fray the New York eagle's triumphant scream will echo and re-echo throughout the entire land?"

SATOLLI AND THE RED HAT.

The Delegate Knows Nothing About His Prospective Cardinalate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Archbishop Satolli said to-day that he had absolutely no information or intimation concerning the report that he was to be created a cardinal. It is stated that he is proceeding with his duties as though there was no intention whatever of his being recalled to Rome for advancement or assigned to new work.

It is stated at the residence of the papal legate that the report of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Nicaraguan government and the Vatican has no new features since the announcement some months ago. An archbishop of Nicaragua has been selected by the administrator apostolic and the Nicaraguan government has sent a representative to the Vatican. The telegram was made indirectly by Archbishop Satolli.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ARCHBISHOP SATOLLI has set at rest the rumor concerning the blessing which he bestowed last night on the cause of Rev. Mr. Hinshaw. It is stated that the archbishop, who is a religious ceremony was conducted at the Sacred Heart convent. The archbishop, who is a religious ceremony was conducted at the Sacred Heart convent. The archbishop, who is a religious ceremony was conducted at the Sacred Heart convent.

RECORDS IN PIECES.

NO LESS THAN THIRTY NEW CYCLE MARKS MADE YESTERDAY.

Bald Made Twenty-Seven Miles 185 Yards in an Hour—Starbuck Made Five Miles in 10:11-1.5.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 12.—The Springfield meet closed in a blaze of glory, as it has done for many previous years. No other meet of any former year has ever closed with as great an attack on old Father Time as occurred to-day. No less than thirty records were broken by the stars of the meet. The most exciting race of the season, all warmly contested, had been run in an hour and a half, the record-breaking attempts came. The atmosphere was close and the day exceedingly warm. A thunder shower of great proportions overcast the sky, but the sun broke through and the Springfield Bicycle Club was enabled to pull through its meet without a storm. Bald proved himself the peer of the class B riders, with Cabanne second by a matter of but a foot and little Earl Kiser, of Dayton, Ohio, third. Predictions that Bald would have his own way at Springfield are fulfilled, for he has taken every one event of the meet with his record. Cabanne, who was second to-day in the 25-mile race, was a runaway, and, in great riding, Bliss gained second, but he was not able to hold his position. It is undoubtedly a fact that the professional races at this meeting were the most exciting of the season. The most exciting race of the season, all warmly contested, had been run in an hour and a half, the record-breaking attempts came. The atmosphere was close and the day exceedingly warm. A thunder shower of great proportions overcast the sky, but the sun broke through and the